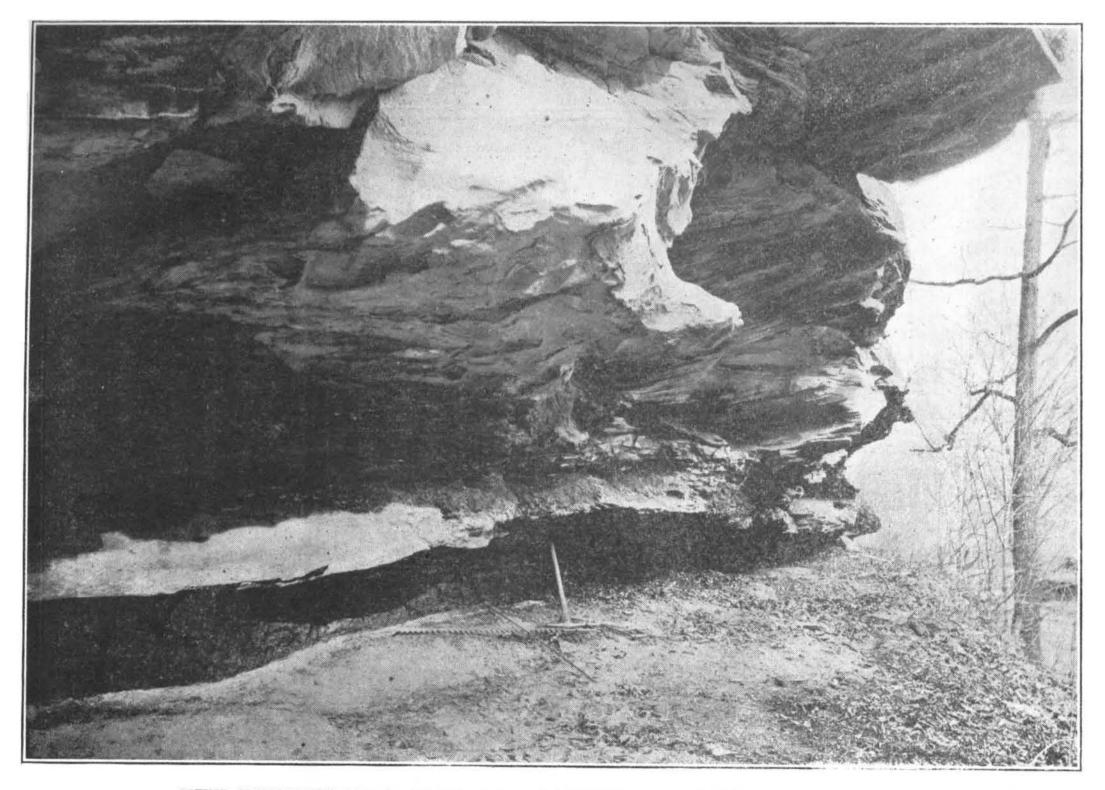
The Kentucky Geological Survey

WILLARD ROUSE JILLSON
DIRECTOR AND STATE GEOLOGIST



SERIES SIX VOLUME SIX

The Sixth Geological Survey 1921



THE WHITESBURG COAL AND SANDSTONE "ROCKHOUSE" ROOF.

This characteristic view of the well known Whitesburg coal and its superimposed thirty feet of cliff forming sandstone may be seen on Otter Creek just above its juncture with the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River in Perry County.

THE SIXTH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

An Administrative Report of the Several Mineral Resource and General Geological Investigations Undertaken and Completed in Kentucky during the Biennial Period 1920-1921



 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$

WILLARD ROUSE JILLSON DIRECTOR AND STATE GEOLOGIST

PRESENTED WITH TEN SEPARATE
MISCELLANEOUS GEOLOGICAL PAPERS

 \mathbf{BY}

GEORGE P. MERRILL,
STUART WELLER
WILLARD ROUSE JILLSON
STUART ST. CLAIR

CHARLES STEVENS CROUSE

AND

Illustrated with 101 Photographs
Maps and Diagrams

First Edition

1,000 Copies

THE KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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PREFACE

Applied geology is of great economic value to every State in which natural resources are only partly developed. This is especially true of Kentucky where the great body of mineral resources are now less than 20% under commercial operation. An ideal arrangement would be one where the State would have completed the base (topographic) mapping and the preliminary geological-resource surveys prior to the opening up of any oil, coal, natural gas, asphalt or other field. During the period of proving up such a field. State employed geologists could well work hand in hand with the operators, and assist them greatly in their efforts to win the resources desired.

Unfortunately this ideal arrangement has never existed in Kentucky, though it has to some extent in other States. With only 46% of Kentucky base (topographic) mapped, and with an area approximating that of sixty counties not covered by any accurate maps at all, the function of the Kentucky Geological Survey has always been crippled and held in restraint. The day of a 100% efficiency of the Kentucky Geological Survey seems yet to be in the distant future.

During the last biennium a large number of subjects of great economic value to this State have been investigated, however, by the Kentucky Geological Survey. A full account of these investigations is presented herewith in the first paper of this volume entitled, "The Sixth Geological Survey." A number of these economic papers are included within the covers of this book, and should assist materially in an understanding of the geology and resources of the several regions covered. This report is issued in an original edition of one thousand copies.

. S. Sulan

Director and State Geologist.

Old Capitol, Frankfort, Kentucky. December 15, 1921.

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THE SIXTH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

RECENT MINERAL PRODUCTION IN KENTUCKY

By Willard Rouse Jillson.

Director and State Geologist.

THE KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The State of Kentucky is one of the richest mineral resource storehouses of the Appalachian region. Within its area of 40,598 square miles there are found in commercial and in smaller quantities in the crude or natural state about 30 separate minerals from which a great number of mineral products may be manufactured or refined. The list of minerals and direct mineral products of Kentucky is as follows: (1) Abrasives; (2) Aragonite (Ky. Onyx); (3) Artificial Gas; (4) Asphalt Rock; (5) Barite; (6) Calcite; (7) Carbon Black; (8) Cement; (9) Clay Products (Pottery, Tile, Brick, etc.); (10) Coal (Bituminous and Cannel); (11) Coke (Beehive and By-product); (12) Copper; (13) Fluorspar; (14) Gravel; (15) Gypsum; (16) Iron; (17) Lead; (18) Lime; (19) Marble; (20) Mica; (21) Mineral Fertilizer; (22) Mineral Waters; (23) Natural Gas; (24) Ochre; (25) Oil Shale; (26) Petroleum; (27) Phosphate Rock; (28) Potash; (29) Salt; (30) Sand; (31) Silver; (32) Stone; and (33) Zinc.

Of these several minerals Copper, Gypsum, Mica and Potash occur in such a small quantity, or so rarely, as to be of no commercial importance, and therefore are of scientific interest only. A number of Kentucky's minerals, though occurring in large amounts, are not operated except in a very small way; hence the production is of little or no consequence, and will not be considered here. Included in this list are Abrasives, Aragonite (Ky. Onyx), Calcite, Iron, Marble, Ochre, Oil Shale and Salt. Of these, there is an opportunity now to develop on a much

larger scale and at a profit, Abrasives, Aragonite, Calcite, Marble and Building Stones. Kentucky iron ores, while occurring in large quantity and widely distributed, are very low grade and cannot now compete successfully with the Mesabi and Birmingham ores. Some newly discovered hematites in McCreary County may prove the exception to this rule. Kentucky (Devonian) oil shale is one of the largest and richest mineral resources of the State, though at the present low price of crude oil, and the infancy of the shale industry, the immediate development of this resource is not apprehended. The salt resources of Kentucky are not large, and rock salt in commercial quantities is unknown, but it is certain that in certain districts, notably Leitchfield, good semi-artesian brines in very large quantity may be secured.

The following minerals are operated in commercial quantity, and their production coupled with agriculture affords the principal revenue of this State. This list includes Artificial Gas, Asphalt Rock, Barite, Carbon Black, Cement, Clay (and Shale), Coal, Coke, Fluorspar, Lead, Lime, Mineral Waters, Natural Gas, Natural Gas Gasoline, Petroleum, Phosphate Rock, Sand and Gravel, Stone, Tar, and Zinc.

The three minerals having the largest production and value in the State of Kentucky for the years 1918-1920 are in order, coal, petroleum, and fluorspar. As a national producer, Kentucky was, in 1920, fifth in the production of coal, eighth in oil, and second in fluorspar in the whole United States. The production figures of these minerals with their totals is given below. These minerals aggregate in value for this short period of 3 years a total of \$401,251,701.

TABLE I.

PRODUCTION OF COAL, PETROLEUM, AND FLUORSPAR IN KENTUCKY,
1918, 1919, 1920.

			Total Number	
Coal Pro	oduction—Tons	. Value	of Tons	Total Value
1918	$31,\!530,\!442$	\$94,591,326		
1919	30.036.061	73,891,049		
1920	38,892,044	159,457,380	100,458,547	\$327,939, 755
Petroleum Pr	oduction—Bbls	. Value		
1918	4,306.893	\$11,128,421		
1919	$9,\!226,\!473$	24,459,017		
1920	8,546,027	33,525,210		\$69,112,648
_	22,079,393 bbl	s.		
Fluorspar Pro	oduction—Tons	Value		
1918	87,604	\$2,069,185		
1919	32.386	883,171		
1920	46,091	1,246,942	166,081	\$4,199.298
- Grand	Totals		100,624,628	\$401,251,701

The real importance and size of the coal, petroleum, and fluorspar industries in the State of Kentucky as compared to those of all other mineral industries of this State may be seen in the following table, where total values are contrasted.

The statement showing the entire mineral production of Kentucky for the three years, 1918, 1919 and 1920, insofar as it has been possible to complete it, is given herewith.

TABLE III.

1.	Artificial Gas Production—M. Cu. Ft. Value 1918	Average Price \$0.05*
2.	Asphalt Rock Production—Tons Value	Average Price
	1918 3,194 \$30,343.00	$\$9.\overline{50}$
	1919 32,050 304,475.00	9.50
	1920 58,507 555,816.50	9.50
3.	Barytes Production—Short Tons Value	Average Price
••	1918	\$4.90 (?)
	1919 5,435 \$36,408.00	6.70
	1920	
4.	Carbon Black	
	(Natural Gas) Production—Lbs. Value	Average Price
	1918 1,600,000 \$256,000.00	\$0.1 6**
	1919 2,922,274 244,726.00	0.08-3/10
	1920 1,468,182*** 308,318.22	0.21
5.	Cement Production—Bbls. Value	Average Price
	1918 536.491 \$698,385,60	C.,
	1919 630,000 1,077,300.00	1.71
	1920	
6.	Clay Products Production—Brick, Value	Average Price
	Tile, Pottery, Fire	
	Clay	
	1918 $\$6,172,554.00$	
	$1919 \dots \dots$	
	$1920 \ldots \ldots$	
7.	Coal Production—Tons Value	Average Price
		C.
	$1918 \dots 31,530,442 \$94,591,326.00$	\$3.00
	$1918 \dots 31,530,442 \qquad $94,591,326.00$ $1919 \dots 30,036,061 \qquad 73,891,049.00$	\$3.00
	·	\$3.00 2.46
8.	1919	\$3.00 2.46 4.12
8.	$1919 \dots 30.036.061 $	\$3.00 2.46 4.12
8.	1919	\$3.00 2.46 4.12 Average Price
8.	1919	\$3.00 2.46 4.12 Average Price
8.	1919	\$3.00 2.46 4.12 Average Price
8. 9 .	1919	\$3.00 2.46 4.12 Average Price
	1919	\$3.00 2.46 4.12 Average Price \$5.44+ Average Price \$23.62
	1919	\$3.00 2.46 4.12 Average Price \$5.44+ Average Price \$23.62

^{*}Per M. cu. ft.

**Per pound.

***Production estimated.

]0,				Tons Value	C
	1918			•	-
	1919		86	9,976.00	
	1920	·	122	20,008.00	.082*
11.	$_{ m Lime}$	Pro	luction—To	ons Value	Average Price
	1918		$1,\!884$	\$16,258.92	08.63
	1919		988	$9,\!275.00$	9.38
	1920		1,757	18.063.00	10.28
12.	Mineral	Waters Proc	luction—Ga	ls. Value	Average Price
	1918		$255,\!852$	\$41,997.00	v
	1919		213,436	37,876.00	.17
	1920		256,959	39,600,00	.1.5
13.	Natural	Gas Produc	tion—M. Cu	ı. Ft. Value	Average Price
	1918	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3,022,439	\$334,583,9	9
	1919		3,942,000	390,258,00	·
	1920		3,497,000	354,595,80	.1014
14.	Natural	Gas Produc	tion—Gals.	Value	Average Price
	Gasoline				11,010,00
	1918		3,330,986	\$660,108.00	\$0.198
	1919			1,144.746.00	.223
	1920				
15.	Petroleu	m Prod	luction—Bh	ls. Value	Average Price
				\$11,128,421.00	\$2.58
				24,459,017.00	•
				33.525,210.00	3.92
16					Average Price
•	Rock		on -nong r	ons varae	Average Frice
17		Gravel Prod	luation To	na Valua	Arrama na Duias
14.	1918				Average Price
	1919			\$557,548.00	\$0.68+
	1920			744.073.00	.646
	1.7.247			1,047,770.00	.64+
T (2)	CU			Tons Value	Average Price
18.	Stone	Production			.
18.	1918		988,875	\$970,494.00	\$0.98+
18.	1918 1919		988,875	\$970,494.00	ν.
	1918 1919 1920		988,875 1,215.330	\$970,494.00 1,447,352.00	\$0.98+
	1918 1919 1920 Tar		988,875 1,215.330 uction—Gal	\$970,494.00 1,447,352.00 s. Value	\$0.98 + .653 Average Price
	1918 1919 1920 Tar 1918		988,875 1,215.330 uction—Gal	\$970,494.00 1,447,352.00 s. Value	\$0.98 + .653 Average Price
	1918 1919 1920 Tar		988,875 1,215.330 uction—Gal	\$970,494.00 1,447,352.00 s. Value	\$0.98 + .653 Average Price

^{*}Per pound.

**Per M. cu. ft.

***Data could not be secured.

20.	Zinc	Production-	—Short Tons	Value	Average Price
	1918		315	\$57,330.00	\$0.08*
	1919		36	5,040.00	.07
	1920				

While the value of the total mineral production in Kentucky at the present is probably somewhat in excess of \$200,000,000 per annum as shown herein, this amount represents only about one-fifth of the amount of mineral development that this State is capable of sustaining. The exploitation of the mineral resources of Kentucky is much behind that of the adjoining States which have mineral resources of a similar value. Lack of good base maps has held back mineral development in Kentucky.

PERCENTAGE OF COMMERCIAL DEPOSITS OF KENTUCKY MINERALS NOW DEVELOPED.*

_	rude Minerals and Estimated Percenta rude Mineral Products Now Being O	ige of Deposits perated**
1.	Abrasives	. 5%
2.	Aragonite	. 5%
3.	Artificial gas	. 10%
4.	Asphalt Rock	. 5%
5.	Barite	. 30%
6.	Calcite	20%
7.	Carbon black	. 15%
8.	Cement	•
9.	Clay products	=20%
10.	Coal (Bituminous and Cannel)	. 35%
11.	Coke (Bee-hive & By-products)	. 25%
12.	Fluorspar	· ·
13.	Gravel	, -
14.	Lead	•
15.	Lime	•
16.	Marble	•
17.	Mineral Fertilizers	, •
18.	Mineral Waters	•
19.	Natural Gas	/0

^{*}The low grade iron ore deposits of Kentucky, widely distributed and of immense quantity, are not included in this list, since they are not at the present time able to compete commercially with the Michigan and Alabama ores.

^{*}Per pound.

^{**}Exact determination of the percentage of development of the various mineral resources of Kentucky is impossible at present, due to the inadequacy of funds available for this work under State appropriation to the Kentucky Geological Survey.

	Ochre	$\frac{2\%}{0\%}$
22.	Petroleum	75%
	Phosphate Rock	25%
25.		25% $10%$
20.	•	
Pres	Total	,-

